

# **Training Operations**

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# IET Scheduling Process

- **AIT/OSUT/BCT Scheduling** - - ATRRS based using Schedule Optimizing Model
- **Schedule Objectives:**
  - Schedule annual program for each course
  - Meet monthly accession flow targets
  - Minimize delays between courses in training path
  - Minimize deviation from BCT/AIT Linkage
- **Aligns AIT and OSUT capacity against annual training requirement/accession flow**
  - Schools provide detailed course information through TRADOC-TOMA on: scheduling exceptions, course constraints, course flow, etc.
  - Minimal number entered manually
  - TRADOC reviews exceptions provides details to G1

# **IET Scheduling Process (Cont.)**

- **Aligns BCT by week to support AIT schedules**
  - **Limits weekly starts based on: Total BCT & OSUT input; RecBn Processing; and Range Capacity**
  - **Schedules Females/PSSP at Forts Jackson and Leonard Wood only**
  - **Schedules ROTC LTC input at Fort Knox**
- **Schedules released to TRADOC for review and adjustment**
  - **Schools/Centers review and provide comment to TOMA**
  - **Adjust ICW with School/Center and DA**
- **Once finalized in ATRRS, DA allocates quotas and loads REQUEST to support recruiting**

# IET Scheduling Process

- **Structure formulas (DCSRM):**

BCT/OSUT Co Calculations:

$$\frac{\text{Input (training mission)} \times (\text{Course Length} + \text{2 weeks})}{\text{Optimum Class Size} \times \text{Annual Tng Weeks (50)}}$$

= number of companies

NOTE: DA provides 2 additional company structure to support ROTC LTC at Knox.

Example: FY04: BCT/LTC Mission of 79,367 requires 89 BCT companies

**- TRADOC uses Army Reserve training divisions reducing total BCT training manpower required by 208 (16 personnel x 13 Echo Companies) and OSUT by 16 (1 x IN OSUT).**

**- Results in 76 AC and 13 RC BCT Cos.**

**- Results in 70 AC and 1 RC OSUT Cos.**

## **Resourcing Basic Combat Training Impact of TRADOC Rules**

**Resource formula assumes even flow of input and 50 start w**

Training base is provided manpower based on input arriving equally throughout the year.

No BCT starts during December reduces availability of starts by 3  
No BCT start in Oct that would require trainees to return to ATC for one week of BCT training following EXODUS, reduces availability of starts by 1.

Loss of start weeks requires BCT companies to fill above optimum and reduce some 2 week cycle breaks to 1 week.

**Result:      220 in Oct - Apr      240 in  
May - Sep**

# IET Company Structure Requirements

<b>Mission</b>	<b>FY04 Current</b>	<b>FY05 (a/o 1 Mar 04)</b>	<b>FY06 (a/o 1 Mar 04)</b>
<b>BCT</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>AIT</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>OSUT</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>238</b>

**Structure totals include 13 RC BCT, 1 RC OSUT.  
DOES NOT include estimates based on mission increases, TF results, etc.**

# FY04 BCT Company Schedules (Number by class size)

ATC	SCHED SIZE	FY04 TOTAL
BENNING	220	18
	240	18
BENNING TOTAL		36
JACKSON	220	83
	240	90
JACKSON TOTAL		173
KNOX	220	18
	240	14
KNOX TOTAL		32
L WOOD	220	31
	240	25
L WOOD TOTAL		56
SILL	220	20
	240	19
SILL TOTAL		39

# BCT Fill Pattern

FY	SIZE	KNOX		JACKSON		L WOOD		BENNING		SILL	
2003	OVER 220	16	39%	84	50%	21	40%	24	47%	16	38%
2003	201 TO 220	10	24%	27	16%	6	11%	11	22%	1	2%
2003	200 OR LESS	15	37%	58	34%	26	49%	16	31%	25	60%
2004 YTD	OVER 220	5	42%	17	28%	6	33%	5	50%	6	43%
2004 YTD	201 TO 220	1	8%	13	22%	6	33%	4	40%	2	14%
2004 YTD	200 OR LESS	6	50%	30	50%	6	33%	1	10%	6	43%



## BCT Male/Female Fill Pattern

<b>FY</b>	<b>FEMALE %</b>	<b>JACKSON</b>		<b>L WOOD</b>	
<b>2003</b>	<b>ABOVE 50% FEMALE</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23%</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>40 TO 50% FEMALE</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>2003</b>	<b>LESS THAN 40% FEMALE</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>2004 YTD</b>	<b>ABOVE 50% FEMALE</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>2004 YTD</b>	<b>40 TO 50% FEMALE</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>67%</b>
<b>2004 YTD</b>	<b>LESS THAN 40% FEMALE</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22%</b>